BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 6 00
One year 12 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR 3D WEEK IN OCTOBER.

		Sun Rises. H.	M.	Sets. H.	M.
18.	Sunday	6	28	5	32
19.	Monday—Cornwallis surren'd, 1781	6	29	5	31
20.	Tuesday—America discovered, 1492	6	30	5	30
21.	Wednesday—Batt Trafalgar, 1805	6	31	5	29
22.	Thursday—Batt. of Leesburg, 1861	6	32	5	28
23.	Friday	6	34	5	26
24.	Saturday—D. Webster died, 1852	6	35	5	25

First Quarter Monday, 19th October. Full Moon, Monday, 26th October.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 23.—Nothing of interest has transpired during the past twenty-four hours. The campaign in Northern Virginia is considered closed until next Spring, but it will be remembered that the battle of Fredericksburg occurred in the middle of December.

Benjamin has been requested to deliver an address on foreign relations in reply to Russell's speech, but it is understood that he declines to do so for the present.

A flag of truce boat is expected at City Point to-morrow. No progress has been made in the negotiation for the resuming of the exchange of officers.

From Gordonsville.

GORDONSVILLE, Oct. 23.—Sixty-nine Yankee wounded from the Bristow fight and two hundred and forty four prisoners captured by Stuart, on the 19th, were sent to Richmond last night.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 22.—All quiet this morning.

We are glad to learn that intelligence has been received in this city that the steamer *Advance* has got safely to sea again. May favorable winds give her a quick voyage and safe return.

THE SITUATION AT CHATTANOOGA.

"P. W. A.," of the Savannah *Republican*, writing from Lookout Mountain, on the 14th, says:

The two armies confront each other still, though, in other respects, some interesting changes have occurred since the date of my last letter from this place.—Rosecrans has rebuilt the lower (trestle) bridge that was carried away by the freshet some ten days ago. This time he has made it higher, and apparently stronger than it was before, but not so high or so strong, it is hoped, that it may not be swept away by the heavy rain which has been falling here for the last thirty-six hours.

It is believed also that Rosecrans has sent his horses to the rear, probably to points on the railroad where they will be convenient to forage, as none have been seen about Chattanooga for the last few days. This step, if it has been taken, will diminish greatly the pressure upon his wagon trains, the principal labors of which will hereafter be limited to the transportation of supplies for the Federal troops.

The shortest and best road by which he can haul these supplies, passes along the north bank of the Tennessee, at a sharp bend in the river six or eight miles below Chattanooga. At this point the trains are exposed to the fire of our sharpshooters, posted on the south bank, who attacked one of the trains on the 11th, killed a number of mules and completely blocked up the way. The following day the enemy shelled the woods along the river in that vicinity, with the hope of driving the Confederates away, or of making them show themselves; but he succeeded in doing neither. Should we be able to close this road, the distance by the circuitous route which the trains would be compelled to travel, would be almost, if not quite, doubled; whilst the difficult and rugged character of the way would be increased in the same ratio.

It is not probable, however, that the enemy will abandon the lower or river road without making a strong effort to keep it open. The difficulty of procuring supplies is already serious enough. It is reported that a provision train arrived night before last, and that for some days previous the Federal army had been put upon shorter rations than any Confederate army in the field has ever been reduced to. This lower road passes through the town of Jasper, to which point, it is further reported, the Federals are building, if they have not already completed, a railroad, connecting with the Nashville and Chattanooga road at Bridgeport. The road bed for this work was prepared, as I learn, before the commencement of the war. When put into operation it will reduce the distance from Bridgeport to Chattanooga, by the wagon road, nearly one-third.

We are without further intelligence from Knoxville, and nothing has been heard of Gen. Wheeler, for whose safety considerable uneasiness is felt in official circles. The Louisville Journal of the 31st inst., says that Major General Slocum and Brigadier Generals Williams and Knipe of the Army of the Potomac, arrived in that city on the evening of the 2d. It is believed that these officers and their commands have already reached their destination. Slocum and Williams each commanded a *corps d'armee* at the battle of Chancellorsville. It may be that a portion of the reinforcements sent to Rosecrans has been ordered to Bridgeport, Stevenson and other points along the enemy's line of communications, and that Wheeler has encountered a heavier force than he expected when he started on his expedition. We have no information in regard to the whereabouts of the Federal cavalry.

But to what point have the Federal reinforcements been sent? It is not improbable that most of them have gone or will go to Knoxville and other points in East Tennessee, and to Bridgeport and Stevenson in Northeast Alabama, and that only a small number, comparatively, have been ordered to Chattanooga.—It is the purpose of the Federal government to hold East Tennessee permanently, if possible, and to that end the flanks of Rosecrans will be protected by heavy columns, distributed at supporting distances from each other, along the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, as far as Stevenson, and along the East Tennessee road above and below Knoxville. Should another attempt at invasion be made, as there doubtless will be, if we remain idle, the Federal plan of campaign will probably involve a simultaneous advance from Bridgeport, Chattanooga and Knoxville, upon Dalton.

But it is believed that the combinations of the enemy, whatever they may be, might have been defeated, if we had pressed him Monday and Tuesday after the battle, or moved promptly towards East Tennessee upon his left flank. Indeed, it is said that this latter movement was not only decided in a full council of superior officers, but that it was actually begun on Tuesday, the 22d of September, only to be countermanded that night. The object of the proposed movement, doubtless, was to capture or disperse the forces under Burnside, reoccupy East Tennessee, and make a bold push for Nashville. It is doubtful, however, whether our supplies and means of transportation were sufficient at that time for an undertaking so important as a movement upon Nashville, though it is believed we might have gone far enough to reopen East Tennessee and compel Rosecrans to retire upon the capitol of the State. In the meantime preparations might have been made for an eventual advance into Middle Tennessee. It is hoped the golden opportunity has not been entirely lost.

GEN. FORREST.

An Atlanta paper says:

This gallant and dashing officer leaves this (Monday) afternoon for Gen. Bragg's headquarters, near Chattanooga. The General's health is much improved and he is buoyant and hopeful of our success, as he has ever been.

It is to be regretted that one so brave, so self-sacrificing, so proverbially successful in carrying out the orders of his superiors in rank, and so fertile in resources when left to act on his own responsibility, should ever feel himself treated with such injustice as to induce him to resign; but such was the fact. General Forrest was the senior Brigadier of Cavalry, but not being the favorite of Gen. Bragg, Gen. Wheeler was recommended to the War Department for promotion. Congress, doubtless, seeing the injustice of this favoritism, declined to confirm the appointment. He is, therefore, Forrest's superior in *title* only—not in rank.

Hence General Forrest felt the injustice of General Bragg's order, after the battle of Chickamauga, to all the cavalry to report to Gen. Wheeler. Gen. Forrest sent up his resignation, which, however, President Davis had the good sense to decline, but has granted General Forrest what he has been asking for some time past, an independent command and a new field. Here his great energy and military genius can have ample room for full play and developement.

We learn that he will receive all that he asks and will soon be in a field now unoccupied.

By the way, there are hundreds of men all over the country who have been detached, and are scattered about, one way and another, now out of active service, and would like to enter the cavalry service under an able leader. To all such we say, organize companies and squadrons, or go individually and join the gallant chief, whose bugle note never fails to kindle the fires of patriotism in the hearts of the brave, and send terror to the ranks of the foe. His address, for a few days, will be at Dalton, where he may be seen at his headquarters.

Let every refugee and Tennessean out of the service, respond to this glorious opportunity for active, *sure enough* fighting service at once.

The Confederate loss at Chickamauga, according to the correspondent of the Columbus *Enquirer*, is officially reported at 17,999 killed, wounded and missing.

STOCK MARKET.

REPORTED BY W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

SATURDAY, Oct. 24, 1863.

Confederate Bonds (100,000,000 loan) 105 to 110; according to date.
Confederate Bonds (15,000,000 loan,) 170.
North Carolina Bonds, (old issue) 450.
" " " (new issue) 215 to 220.
" " " (8's) 227½
Bank Notes, 275 to 325.
North Carolina Treasury Notes (1's and 2's) 25 per cent. premium.
Coupons of old North Carolina 6's 50 per cent. premium.
Gold 11 premium.
Silver 9½ premium.
Very little doing in Specie or Bank Notes. Market for North Carolina Bonds very active.

NORTH CAROLINA,
GRANVILLE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, August Term, 1863:

Thomas Pleasants and Wife and others, vs. John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, } Petition to sell land for partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Progress, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, 1863.

Setp 18-law6t A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

RUNAWAY COMMITTED TO JAIL.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WARREN County, on the 4th Sept., 1863, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, and that he is generally called Man or Munroe, and that he belongs to Mr. Rob't Lattimer or Lattimore, who lives near Canton, in Madison County, Miss., and that he runaway from his master in March, 1862, and has since been most of the time in the service of Capt. Jas. Mason, of the 4th Mississippi Reg't, from whom he again runaway at Grenada, Mississippi. The said negro is about 5 feet 4 inches high, black, and appears about 35 years of age. He has a slight scar in his forehead, nearly over the left eye, which he says was caused by a fall from a horse.

The owner is hereby notified to prove his property, pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

Oct 10-1aw6m E. C. WADDILL, Jailor.

MASONIC.

THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND REPRESENTATIVES of the GRAND LODGE of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina will meet at the Masonic Hall, in this city, on Monday evening the 7th of December next at 7 o'clock.

A full representation is earnestly desired, as business of much importance will then and there be submitted for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN, Grand Secretary.

Oct 20-oawtlstWD

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Aug 4-tf

GOODS! GOODS! AT KITTRELL'S DEPOT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, INcluding Flannels, Calicoes, Bleached Cotton, &c., &c. Also an elegant lot of Crockery.

Oct 12-1m

RALEIGH BAYONET FACTORY.

WANTED, THREE OR FOUR GOOD BLACKsmiths and one or two good negro Drivers. Apply to S. SMITHURST, Superintendent, Raleigh, N. C.

Oct 19-1w*

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

Aug 25-tf

MILITARY NOTICES.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, Sept. 8, 1863.

[EXTRACT.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 213.

III. THE BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION IS AUthorized to raise and equip in each of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, one Battalion of Six Companies of mounted men, who furnish their own horses and who are not liable to conscription, to be under the orders of the Bureau, for the purposes of conscription, the arrest of deserters and for local defence, mustered for one year.

Companies to elect their officers. The field officers to be assigned from officers belonging to the Enrolling service.

Companies not to exceed one hundred, rank and file.

By command of the Secretary of War:
[Signed] JOHN WITHERS, Assistant Adjutant General.

By order of Col. John S. Preston, Superintendent:
[Signed] P. N. PAGE, Captain and A. A. G.

NOTICE.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, N. C., RALEIGH, Oct. 7, 1863.

The commandant invites the attention of all persons capable of bearing arms, but who are exempt from military duty under the present regulations, to the above order of the Secretary of War. It will be seen that it is the intention of the Department to raise a Battalion of mounted men for special service in North Carolina, and the Commandant hopes that all able bodied men, who may be exempt by reason of having furnished substitutes or otherwise, will not shrink from this call, but will hasten to enlist in the defense of their homes, their firesides and the State that gave them birth.

Parties enlisting in this Battalion will be exempt from duty in the Militia and Home Guard, and will receive the pay and allowance of cavalrymen. The Enrolling Officers throughout the State are authorized to receive recruits, or they may report directly at either of the Camps of Instruction.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
HUGH L. COLE, Captain and A. A. A. G.

Oct 16-1m

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Oct. 14, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 3, COMPOSed of the following named Medical Officers:
Surgeon M. F. ARENDELL,
Surgeon W. W. FOOTE,

Will meet at the town of Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th October.

At Statesville, in Iredell county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 27th and 28th.

At Lincolnton, Lincoln county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 2d and 3d November.

At Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, on Friday and Saturday, the 6th and 7th November.

At Concord, Cabarrus county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th and 11th November,

For the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from "Home Guard" duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's Office.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General North Carolina.

Oct 16-tnov11

Office Medical Director,
GENERAL HOSPITALS N. C.,
Raleigh, October 9th, 1863.

SURGEONS IN CHARGE OF HOSPITALS WILL not permit any Steward or Agent to purchase Hospital supplies, except for cash, or on the written order of the Surgeon. Accounts incurred, in disregard of these instructions, will not be recognized.

By order of the Surgeon General:
P. E. HINES, Medical Director.

Oct 10-2aw1m

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Oct. 8th, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, NO. 2. COMPOSed of the following named Medical Officers:
Surgeon EUGENE GRISSOM,
Surgeon RICHARD B. HAYWOOD,

will meet at the town of Smithfield, in Johnston County, on Monday, the 19th of October.

Kinston, in Lenoir, Wednesday, the 21st.

Kenansville, Duplin, on Friday and Saturday, the 23d and 24th.

Clinton, in Sampson, on Monday and Tuesday, the 26th and 27th.

Wilmington, in New Hanover, on Thursday and Friday, the 29th and 30th of October,

for the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General.

Oct 9-t30

Headquarters, Raleigh, N. C.,
October 8th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

I. In obedience to Special Order, No. 23, Headquarters Department of N. C., Paragraph II, the undersigned assumes Command of this Post.

II. It is made the duty of all Officers who remain in the city over 24 hours to report to this office, and men on arriving who intend to remain to obtain pass from Provost Marshal.

III. Officers who are improperly absent from their commands will be reported at once to their Commanding Officers. The men will be arrested and sent to their commands.

IV. In order to avoid unpleasant detention and arrest, citizens upon arriving here will furnish evidence of their exemption from military service to the Provost Marshal.

[Signed] PETER MALLETT, Col. Com'd'g Post.

Oct 8-1m

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Sept. 27, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 1, COMPOSed of the following named Medical Officers,
Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,

will meet at the town of Warrenton, in Warren county, on Monday, the 5th of October; at Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 7th; at Windsor, in Bertie county, on Friday, the 9th; at Tarboro, in Edgecombe county, on Monday, the 12th; at Nashville, in Nash county, on Wednesday, the 14th; at Louisburg, in Franklin county, on Saturday, the 17th; at Summerville, in Harnett county, on Wednesday, the 21st; at Fayetteville, in Cumberland county, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th; at Lumberton, in Robeson county, on Monday, the 26th, and at Raleigh, in Wake county, on Thursday, the 29th of October, for the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General.

Sept 26-t26o

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Oct 13-tf

COPPER WANTED.

$1 A POUND WILL BE PAID FOR OLD COPPER, by SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO., Raleigh, N. C.

Oct 17-10t*

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D. Raleigh, N. C.

Aug 21-tf

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

HORSES, &C., AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY NEXT, IN FRONT OF OUR SALES Room, at 10 o'clock, a. m., we will sell five Horses and one Mule, young and in very good condition.

Other articles will be added to the sale.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

Oct 23-2t

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, the 1st day of November, if not sold privately, two likely Young Negro Men, one of them an experienced Turpentine Distiller. They are good, well disposed boys and are sold for no fault.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Auctioneer.

Oct 23-2t*

QUAKER MEADOWS FOR RENT.

ON BEHALF OF THE WIDOW AND HEIRS OF the late Col. Jas. C. S. McDowell, I shall, on Saturday the 14th day of November next, at the Court House in Morganton, lease for 2 years to the highest bidder the lands and plantation known as "Quaker Meadows."

This place lies on the Catawba River, about 2 miles from Morganton, and for situation and fertility is unsurpassed by any Farm in the County of Burke.

The tract consists of about 1,600 acres, one half of which is cleared, and of this more than 500 acres rich river bottom.

The place will be let in two parcels.

The Homestead contains a large 2 story Brick Dwelling, with the usual out buildings found on a large plantation.

The other section has a good Dwelling House and out Houses.

Possession given immediately.

At the same time and place will be sold a quantity of Corn, Wheat, Rye, Fodder, Hay, &c., and a few Negroes hired out. CHAS. MANLY.

Oct 22-taw14nov

LAND FOR SALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity in the cases of Franklin and Elam Smith, *ex parte*, made at Fall Term, 1863, the undersigned Clerk and Master in Equity, will proceed to sell the Lands in the pleadings mentioned and described on Monday of Court week—being the 16th day of November, A. D., 1863.—There are two tracts—one belonging to Franklin and the other to Elam Smith—containing each about 130 acres, which will be sold *separately*. The Land is about 10 miles East of Raleigh, adjoins the land of Tom. Bridges, Burrell Temple and others, and is the lot of land which was allotted to the said Franklin and Elam by the Commissioners who were appointed by the County Court to divide the Land between the heirs of John Smith, dec'd.

The sale will take place at 12 m. at the Court House door on a credit of six months with approved security, or for *cash*, if the purchaser desires it.

Oct 10-td R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

ATTENTION CAPITALISTS—1,100 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE (1,100) Eleven Hundred Acres of Land, 14 miles South East of Concord and about 3 miles East of the Reed Gold Mine. The land is well adapted to the culture of wheat and tobacco, is very heavily timbered with Oak, Pine and Hickory, has abundance of the purest Water, and can be made one of the best Stock Farms in the Southern Confederacy. Confederate money taken in payment. For further particulars address, enclosing stamps,

CHAS. F. HARRIS, Box 18, Concord, N. C.

Oct 20-1w

Richmond Sentinel and Columbia Guardian copy one week daily and send bills to Bulletin for collection.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF NO. 1 COUNTRY RIFLES. APPLY to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K., N. C. Railroad Depot.

THOS. D. HOGG, Major and Ordnance Officer.

Oct 20-tf

Standard copy till forbid.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE BEST PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS in the State, consisting of a No. 4 Washington Press complete; an Empire Job Press, capable of making 1,500 impressions per hour; 250 pounds Long Primer; 300 pounds Brevier, and sixty pounds Nonpareil, together with some 50 Fonts of Newspaper and Job Type; a fine Imposing Stone; 4 double Stands with racks; Standing Galleys, Slide Galleys, Wood and Brass Galleys, Imposing and Job Sticks, Chases, Furniture, &c.—in fact a complete office, nearly new, having been in operation only a few months previous to the breaking out of the war, and has not been in use since then, can be purchased cheap by early application to JOHN NICHOLS, Raleigh, N. C.

Oct 13-tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to

W. R. RICHARDSON.

July 16-tf

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG, Captain C. S.

July 4-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.

Sept 8-tf

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER NEXT the price of Gas will be $20 per thousand feet.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES.

Oct 16-tlnov

Bank Cape Fear, Oct. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND No. 180.

A DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT. HAS BEEN DEclared by this Bank, payable to the Stockholders on 1st November.

J. G. BURR, Cash'r.

Oct 20-2w

Fayetteville Observer and Raleigh Standard copy 2 weeks.

CIRCULAR SAW MILL.

THE NEUSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY WISH to purchase the gearing, carriage and saw of a Circular Saw Mill, to be run by water power. Address

S. H. ROGERS, President,
Or H. W. HUSTED, Treasurer.

Oct 19-tf

Standard, Christian Advocate and Biblical Recorder 2 weeks each.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO PRODUCERS OF THE 5th Congressional District that from and after the 15th inst., the Produce tax will be received at all the depots in said District. Farmers are requested to aid the public service by promptly bringing in their Tithe, especially wheat, which is now much needed by the army. Agents are authorized to contract with millers for grinding the Tithe wheat, by which means the point of delivery is brought nearer the producer. Corn in the ear will not be received before the 1st of November, and shelled corn not sooner than the 1st of January next.

C. B. HARRISON, Capt. & P. Q. M. 5th Con. Dis. N. C.

Oct 14-3w

Hillsboro Recorder and Standard copy 6 times.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment.

GEO. BISHOP, F. J. GARDNER.

Aug 21-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$5 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	40 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be open save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Exchange Notice, No. 7.
RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 1st, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING CONFEDERATE OFFICERS and men are hereby declared duly exchanged:

1. All officers and men captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st of September, 1863. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notice No. 6, Sept. 12th, 1863, or are specifically named in this notice. But it does embrace all deliveries made at City Point or other places before Sept. 1st, 1863, and with the limitation above named, all captures at Port Hudson or any other place where the parties were released on parole.

2. The Staff of Generals Pemberton, Stevenson, Bowen, Moore, Barton, S. D. Lee, Cummings, Harris and Baldwin, and of Colonels Reynolds, Cockrell and Dockery; the officers and men belonging to the Engineer Corps and Sappers and Miners, and the 4th and 46th Mississippi Regiments, all captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863.

3. The general officers captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, were declared exchanged July 13th, 1863.

ROBERT OULD, Agent of Exchange.

Southern papers publish six times and send bills to the War Department. [Oct 21-6t

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE (Militia,)
Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

THE MILITIA OFFICERS IN EACH COUNTY where the Guard for Home Defence has been or may hereafter be fully organized, will turn over to the commander of the latter all arms, accoutrements and ammunition in their possession belonging to the State, taking receipts for the same.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

Oct 19-1w

All daily papers in the State copy one week and other papers two week.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS BELONGING TO B COMPANY Home Guard and claiming exemptions *from any cause whatever* are notified to bring me their papers on or before next Saturday, or they will be sent for and turned over to the proper authorities to be dealt with as the Law directs. This notice is given by order of the Colonel of the Regiment.

Oct 20-5t W. R. RICHARDSON, Capt.

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SUNday last, at Charlotte, N. C., my negro man TOM, aged twenty eight years. He is about five feet ten inches in height, of dark complexion, stammers when frightened, weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds, head and face small and round. He is a very likely negro. Tom is no doubt trying to get to Carrituck county with a forged pass, and will probably pass through Raleigh and Weldon. He is familiar with Railroads. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me.

Oct 23-2w* WM. B. GORDON.

$50 REWABD.

RANAWAY FROM ME AT HIGH POINT, GUILford County, N. C., on the 12th instant, my negro man RUFUS. He is black, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 160 pounds, about 24 years old and likely. He says he was raised by Mrs. Snelling, of Pinola, Miss., and was purchased by me last Summer, of Lock Gibson, Esq., near Concord, N. C. I will pay the above reward for his confinement in any jail so that I can get him, or the above reward and all reasonable travelling expenses if brought to me. JAMES MILLER,

Oct 21-tf High Point, N. C.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, Raleigh, Sept. 25, 1863.

IN ORDER TO AVOID MISUNDERSTANDING AND to make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this Company hereby give notice that from and after October 1st, 1863, shippers will be required to place their valuation upon each package before it will be received. Such value will be inserted in the Company's receipt and establish the liability of the Company for the amount, the act of God and the public enemy only excepted.

Sept 26-4w A. P. C. BRYAN, Agent.

NOTICE.

HAVING QUALIFIED AT THE PRESENT TERM of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Lenoir county as Administrator on the estate of Henry S. Blackwell, deceased, late of Newbern, all creditors of the estate are invited to present claims for payment and all persons owing the estate to make payment to me at Graham, Alamace county, N. C.

THOMAS J. MITCHELL, Administrator Graham, N. C.

Sept 28-1m

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

THE CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS IN THIS District, Messrs. ARRINGTON and TURNER, will address their fellow-citizens at the places and times following:

Monday,	26th October,	Rolesville,	Wake.
Tuesday,	27th "	Busbee's,	"
Wednesday,	28th "	Barney Jones',	"
Thursday,	29th "	Lashley's X Roads,	"
Friday,	30th "	Green Level,	"
Saturday,	31st "	Law's,	"

Mr. Turner will address the people of Raleigh and vicinity in the Court House on the evening of Tuesday, the 27th October. Oct 13-td

LARD, TALLOW AND WAX WANTED

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES WILL BE PAID FOR either of the above articles, either in large or small quantities, at the Candle Factory, in Graham, N. C.—All those that have will please to address

KLAPP & BERRY, Graham, N. C.

Oct 5-1m

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S. In charge of Ordnance.

May 8-tf

SITUATION WANTED.

AN AFFLICTED LADY, A WIDOW WITH AN infant child, desires a situation in a family to teach the lower branches of English, and will give lessons in Needle Work if desirable. Has considerable experience in teaching. A home is of greatest consideration. Would like a nurse furnished or assisted in getting one. Address "Teacher" immediately, at the Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. Oct 19-1w*

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 26-6m

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

July 26-3m.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care. FRANK P. WILSON, Auctioneer

May 14-tf

Standard copy

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 1863.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Rags Advanced.**—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

ADVANCE IN TERMS.

The rapid advance in the price of everything used in the publication of this paper, or in any way connected with it, renders an advance in our terms necessary to continue the paper and to enable us and the worthy men in our service to live. Owing to an advance in the material used in the manufacture of paper, we have been notified of an advance of 25 cents on the pound in that article, making the cost of paper 75 cents per pound. When we state that as late as last Spring we only paid 25 cents for paper, the necessity for an advance in our rates will be apparent. We have also to submit to an advance of one hundred per cent. in the cost of Ink, while our expenses for labor, telegraphic reports, wood, gas, glue, &c., have been more than doubled in the last few months.

For these reasons our rates for subscription and advertising will be as follows, on and after the

FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER. 1863.

Daily paper, one month,	**$2 00**
" three months,	6 00
" Six months,	10 00

No subscription taken for a shorter period than one nor longer than six months. We print nothing but a Daily paper, and subscriptions will only be received in accordance with the above terms, and in no case will the paper be sent without the money.

After the first of November our price to Agents and News Dealers will be $8 per hundred, and the price of single copies at the Counter and from Newsboys will be 15 cents.

Subscriptions will be received until the 1st of November at our present rates.

ADVERTISING RATES

On and after the 1st of November will be as follows:

One square, eight lines or less, solid minion, one day, $2, and for every additional day $1:50, and the same for additional squares. Persons sending advertisements from a distance may, by counting 50 words as a square, calculate the cost for any number of insertions, and accompany the advertisement with the money. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance or they will not be inserted. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 for each square for every insertion. These rates will apply to advertisements of any length.

Marriages, deaths and everything of a personal character are charged for as advertisements.

To Printers.

One or two Printers can find steady employment in this office by immediate application. None but good, steady Printers need apply. The highest wages will be paid.

Helping the Poor.

We are glad to learn from Mr. Pescud that liberal subscriptions and loans are being made for the purchase of provisions and fuel for the benefit of the poor during the coming winter. The object of the Association is to procure a large quantity of the necessaries of life, meat, flonr, meal, &c.; and open a store house at which those poor persons that are able to buy will be furnished at cost, and the indigent poor who are entirely destitute will be supplied free of charge. The whole affair is in the hands of gentlemen of business tact and unimpeachable integrity, and every citizen who is able to make a donation for the objects for which the Association was formed should do so, for much good may be done and much suffering be averted by the exercise of a little benevolence.

But there are other ways to help the poor and we beg leave to call the attention of our citizens to the subject. There are hundreds of poor men in this city and in every other community who do not want to be the recipients of *charity*. They are sensative, proud and self-reliant, and all they ask is the privilege of working for a living. But at the present rates of provisions, wood, rent, &c., how are even the well-to-do, middle classes to live? Take a mechanic or bank officer who gets a thousand, twelve hundred or even fifteen hundred dollars a year. He has to hire, clothe and feed one or two negroes, pay rent and buy his wood and provisions, and at present prices, should there be no further advance in anything, not less than twenty-five hundred to three thousand dollars will enable him to get through the year.

If those who own the houses, the lands and the negroes, want to keep the poor laboring classes contented, to make the war popular with the masses, protect the currency of the government and achieve the independedce of the Confederacy, they must be content with low prices. We learn that the wealthy owners of old shanties in this city are already fixing their rents for next year at an advance of five to six hundred per cent. Just think of it. Houses that heretofore rented for from one to two hundred dollars are to be held at from six hundred to one thousand—enough asked for a year's rent to buy the property, if we consider Confederate currency as worth anything. Well, suppose the money is depreciated, who is responsible for it? Not the poor mechanic or the clerk, or bank officer, or other men of small income, but those who have managed the affairs of the government and the wealthy producers, manufacturers and property holders. Every man who demands exorbitant rent in these times, is as much an enemy to the government and the cause for which our brave defenders are perilling their lives as the man who extorts the last cent from the mother, wife or widow of a soldier. What the masses, who are willing to work to support themselves, want, is cheap provisions, cheap clothing, cheap shoes, cheap wood and cheap rent. There are many men who are poor who scorn charity, and who would stand in no need of it if paid good wages and furnished with what they consume at reasonable prices, but at the present demands of landlords, producers, &c., two or three thousand a year will hardly support a small family of very humble pretensions.

What we want is confidence in Confederate money. Let those who have houses to rent receive Confederate money as they would so much gold, and all who produce anything to sell treat it in the same way, and there will be less complaint of the war, a better feeling will prevail and we shall have more cause to hope for the Divine blessing. Let no one dare think because he gives five hundred or a thousand for the relief of the poor that he will be justified in making it up by an advance of five hundred per cent. in his rents. Remember the tenant is almost or quite as poor as the object for whom your donation is made.

Nothing in the world will break down the government and subjugate us as effectually and as surely as exorbitant prices, and it is strange that the owners of property whose all is at stake in the success of the cause should do so much to embarrass the people and jeopardize the cause itself.

LITERARY JOURNALS.—The *Magnolia*, published in Richmond, Va., and the *Bugle-horn of Liberty*, in Grffin, Ga., are among the most readable papers that visit our sanctum.

The latter is full of humor and illustrated with many amusing cuts.—*Greensboro Way of the World*.

Mind, friend *World*, how you puff that concern, the "Bugle-horn of Liberty;" for a few convalescent soldiers, led by a "surgeon in charge," hoisted that chap on a rail a few days ago. True he had offended no law, had been guilty of no treason and deserved no punishment, but it was enough that he had offended a "surgeon in charge," and he must be mobbed. A quack medicine was never more vehemetly puffed than nearly all the Georgia papers had puffed the "Bugle-horn," but the fellow has been mobbed and they have all dropped him—none so poor as to do him honor. We know nothing of the editor of the "Bugle-horn of Liberty," nor do we care, but the outrage perpetrated upon him only shows that every man, however pure or innocent, is at the mercy of the mob, and that freedom of the press and of speech are things that only exist in name.

We see that an Atlanta paper that has had much to say about "treason" and "traitors" in this State, is "protesting" against what it terms "petty military tyrranny" in that place. The editor had better look out, for the Provost Marshall of whom he complains has only to give the order and up he goes on a rail. Everything and everybody must give way for the "government."

Our Prisoners on Johnson's Island, Ohio.

Through the courtesy of a gentleman in this city we are permitted to make the following extract from a letter of a Mississippi officer, now confined at Johnson's Island, Ohio. The letter is dated Oct. 2nd, and being from a gentleman of intelligence we are assured of the kind treatment our officers are receiving at that place:

"The general health of the prisoners is very satisfactory; all traces of small-pox having long since disappeared. Our condition is as agreeable as could be expected in a prison. Col. Pierson and Major Scoville, in becoming soldiers and in undertaking the very responsible duties of their position, have not forgotten that they are gentlemen. Should the varying fortunes of war ever throw them into the hands of any of the officers now confined here, I guarantee them the kindest treatment.—Three officers managed to escape from the enclosure last night, but were retaken very soon afterwards. Colonel Pierson magnanimously waives his right to subject them to close confinement. Southern men know how to value such conduct. I met Captain Davis the other day. He is a pleasant, refined, intelligent gentleman."

ANOTHER ACCIDENT AT THE POWDER MILLS.—We regret to learn that the *Drying House* attached to the Powder Mill of Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes, near this city, was blown up yesterday morning. Messrs. W. & B. are gentlemen of indomitable energy, and we hope they will soon be able to overcome this accident. We have not been able to learn the extent of the damage to the mill or the amount of loss.

P. S. Since the above was in type we have seen Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes, and from them learned the following particulars: It was not the Drying but the *Incorporating House* that was blown up. The loss of building, machinery, powder, &c., will amount to about $12,000. The accident will somewhat interfere with the operations of the mill, but will not stop it, and we are glad to be able to state that no one was hurt by the explosion.

The mails are sadly out of joint. We are assured that the large bundle of papers mailed by us at the Raleigh office, for Smithfield, have failed to reach that place at least three times within the last week. We can only say to our friends in Johnston that the fault is not with us—the paper is regularly mailed here, and if it fails to reach our subscribers the fault is with the postal agents of the government. We hope that those through whose hands the Smithfield package passes will be more careful hereafter.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.—We give this morning a most interesting letter from one of our regular correspondents in Gen. Lee's army, in which the movements of our army from the time it left the old camp on the Rapidan to the 17th, including the fight and the reverse at Bristow station, are minutely detailed. We have two regular correspondents with the army of Northern Virginia and our readers may rely upon their keeping them regularly posted as to its movements.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.—Mr. Dunn has withdrawn from the canvass in the 2nd District in favor of Mr. Yellowley. See card under head of Election Notices.

The name of Hon. Bedford Brown has been announced in the 6th District. Mr. Brown is one of our purest and best men and would reflect honor upon any constituency. We should be glad to see him in the Confederate Congress.

We are indebted to Gov. Vance for a copy of the New York *Herald* of the 17th. Though the news it brings has been anticipated there is much in it to interest the reader.

THE WOUNDED.—The Richmond *Whig* of Thursday says:

The wounded in the late fight at Bristow Station have been coming in for the past four days. One hundred and sixty were received at the Seabrook Receiving Hospital yesterday, and the last instalment were expected to arrive last night. About six hundred in all had been received up to yesterday afternoon.

Probably seven-eights of them are North Carolinians from Cook's and Kirkland's brigades, while the remainder are from the corps of snarpshooters of various other brigades. A few who were in the rear, and not engaged were struck by fragments of shell.

The wounds generally are of a very bad nature—much worse than any we have seen in many months past. One poor fellow in the Seabrook Hospital has lost both arms. The time has been in wars in other times when such a case would win an ovation. His case should be inquired into at once.

From Lee's Army.

CAMP EWELL'S CORPS, NEAR BRISTOW STATION,
October 17, 1863.

DEAR PROGRESS:—On Thursday night, 8th inst., while lazily lounging on our picket lines on the Rapidan, orders were issued to cook three days rations, and prepare to march on the following morning at daylight. No one could conjecture in which direction a movement was contemplated. There was no evident change in the aspect of affairs in front to warrant an advance or retreat on their part, and we were all lothe to leave breastworks that we had confidently hoped to fight behind.

Johnson's Division, of Ewell's corps, which occupied the extreme right of our position on the Rapidan, were the first to take up the line of march, and filed passed the rear of our breastworks, and wended their way in the direction of Orange C. H., on Thursday evening. On Friday morning the whole army was on the march, quietly leaving their positions, and moving in the same direction, and crossing the Rapidan at Garnett's Ford, 2 miles from Orange C. H., in the direction, and camping that night in the vicinity of Madison. It was then only that Gen. Lee's plans began to develop themselves, and it was evident to us all, that he intended to attack the Yankee army in their position on Cedar Run, on their flank and rear, and if possible compell him to fight a battle with his rear threatened and his face towards Washington.—On Saturday morning Ewell's corps proceeded towards the road leading to the Sperryville and Culpepper Turnpike, by farm roads and by-paths that crowned the ridge of hills that lay west of Cedar Mountain and Culpeper, while the corps of Hill went the direct road to Sperryville, each intending as soon as the right of the enemy was passed to turn towards Culpeper. By 12 o'clock on Saturday, Ewell's corps had reached a point on the Sperryville and Culpeper Turnpike within 6 miles of Culpeper C. H., without meeting with any resistance whatever, the few Yankee cavalry guarding this road fleeing precipitately before us. It was here that Gen. Lee found all his plans for naught, information being received that the enemy had began a retreat from his position 24 hours before we began our forward movement, and having moved by a straight line while we were moving in a half circle, was no doubt then across the Rappahannock, bag and baggage. Stuart with his cavalry was sent forward to find in which direction the enemy had gone, and we went into camp in the deserted camps of the enemy, and remained till daylight Sunday morning. Our cavalry found no enemy nearer than Brandy Station, on the Rappahannock river. There they encountered both infantry and cavalry who were doubtless left to check our advance till the enemy's trains had got out of all danger. A fight took place there, and I understood our cavalry acquitted themselves with marked credit, and gallantry, being successful in driving the enemy beyond the river, and capturing about 700 prisoners, with only a slight comparative loss.

Having ascertained that the enemy had, beyond peradventure, all crossed the Rappahannock, our army, on Monday morning, started in pursuit, both corps wending their way towards the Fords that lead to Warrenton, but by different roads—that of Ewell taking the lower, and Hill the upper road. I understand that the corps of Hill met up with no hindrance or enemy to impede their progress on their route; but our corps was retarded somewhat by a large body of cavalry that were persistent in their endeavor to check our advance. Their first opposition was exhibited at the village of Jefferson, some 15 miles from Culpeper. They drove the people from their houses, barricaded the road, and delayed our column some hour or more. Our cavalry advance, with the assistance of the sharpshooters from Rode's division, soon dislodged them, and a running fight, with but slight loss on our part, was kept up to the river. On the opposite banks of the river artillery was in position, and persistent efforts were used by them to prevent our crossing, necessitating the use of artillery on our part, which quickly silenced their guns, and just at nightfall, a charge of our cavalry—about one regiment—and Rode's sharpshooters, was made, the enemy driven across, and the bridge and the opposite bank gained. During the evening skirmishing, about 300 prisoners—dismounted cavalry—were secured. The enemy retreated from the river, and Rodes' Division went into camp, (passing the charred remains of the once magnificent and fashionable Warrenton Springs,) one mile on the north side of the river.—During the evening's skirmish, the sharpshooters of Rode's division, deployed as skirmishers, gallantly charged a line of battle of mounted cavalry, and succeeded in driving them before them, a feat of daring that is not often crowned with success, and without precedent in the history of this war.

On Tuesday morning both corps crossed the river and marched to Warrenton, and there taking the road leading in the direction of Bristow Station, on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, went into camp some 3 miles from Warrenton. At an early hour on Wednesday morning, our scouts reported a large body of the enemy within a few miles of us, and by 4, a. m., we were in column *en route* towards them, Rode's division in advance. The column had not marched over 100 yards beyond the cavalry outposts, Rodes' and his staff at the head, when a volley of musketry was fired at them, and bullets whizzed most unpleasantly over our heads down the column. Gen. R. and staff made a most miraculous escape, and escaped unhurt although the enemy were not distant more than 100 yards. Our column was halted and skirmishers thrown out, who drove the enemy's outposts back, and it was ascertained that a large body of cavalry and infantry were in our immediate front, with artillery in position. Very soon we were deployed in line of battle, and artillery missles were howling over our heads from our own and the enemy's batteries. By 9 o'clock our lines were formed, and an advance ordered. I confidently expected the long looked for battle was at hand, but as we advanced the enemy's cavalry fell back before the fire of our skirmishers, and when we reached the point where it was expected the enemy's infantry were posted, it was found to have retreated. We have ascertained that the force that had thus checked us was a force of some 15,000 infantry with a division of cavalry who were bringing up the enemy's rear, and guarding their wagon train. Citizens told us their train was 4 miles long, and its rear had passed only two hours before.

While we were remaining in line of battle, just previous to our advance, heavy musketry and artillery was heard on our left and seemingly in the enemy's rear. I afterwards ascertained that our cavalry had topped the enemy's infantry train, and a sharp skirmish ensued, in which our cavalry encountered both infantry and cavalry, and came very near being captured. They gallantly cut their way out, however, with only a slight loss; but I am sorry to learn that Colonel Thomas Ruffin, of the 1st N. C., was seriously if not mortally wounded in the encounter. I passed over part of the field on which the cavalry fought, and the number of dead and wounded horses attested the desperate nature of the affair. The wounded had been removed, but I here saw, for the first time, men who had been killed by the sabre.

As soon as it was ascertained that the enemy had retreated, we reformed column again, and pressed in eager pursuit with visions of commissary and sutler's stores flitting before our eyes. Hill's corps, who had not formed line of battle was placed in advance, and it was confidently hoped he would be able to overtake the enemy. This very eagerness has caused the only drawback to our movement. That blunderer, Heth, was in the advance, and at Bristow Station came up with the Yankees, who had drawn up in an excellent position, and disputed our advance. Without waiting for the rest of his division, he quickly pushed Cook's and Kirkland's brigades with one battery, on the enemy without reconnoitering their position, and, as might have been expected, the brigades ran into a nice trap that had been laid for them, were repulsed with considerable loss, with the loss of a battery of five guns. It is said that these troops, when the enemy were discovered, were within easy range of five thousand Yankees posted behind a railroad cut, and under a front and flank fire of six full batteries in position. Our battery had hardly time to unlimber before ten horses were killed and their limber box and caison were exploded. Our loss is estimated from the two brigades alone at nearly one thousand killed, wounded and made prisoners. I understand the matter will undergo investigation, and it is to be hoped that the man who blundered in Western Virginia, at Falling Water and at Bristow Station, will not be allowed to blunder and murder our troops any more. The casualties you will perhaps see before this reaches you. Gen. Kirkland and Cook were both wounded. This affair occurred just at dark, and it was deemed unwise to renew the attack in the darkness of the night. We arrived that night and took position, but, as was expected, the enemy left at night, and with only seven miles between them and Manassas, they were no doubt quickly out of our reach. The pursuit was here abandoned. Our corps went no further, and though heavy firing occurred during the afternoon of Thursday, the 14th, I have heard nothing of it, and presume it was an insignificant cavalry skirmish.

Yesterday and to-day our whole force has been busy tearing up the railroad and burning cross-ties and bending railroad iron, and have taken up all the track from Manassas to the Rappahannock; and I presume we are going to fall back to its south bank. All the wagons are wending their way thither now, and by to-morrow we will probably cross ourselves. This campaign, I think, is virtually ended, and I look for no more hard fighting hereabouts until next Spring. Our pursuit has been barren. About 2,500 prisoners have been taken; but no commissary stores or wagons. Meade is certainly a good retreating General. Our boys complain that they will have to do without their usual amount of Yankee overcoats gum and woolen blankets, and coffee, as Meade would not honor their requisition. Meade is not half as good a Q. M. and Commissary as Banks, Burnside, Hooker, Pope or McClellan.

The country from the Rappahannock to Manassas is uncultivated—a perfect wilderness of field and wood—and had Gen. Lee a desire to remain, forage and provisions would have to be brought from the South. There are very few people in the country, and many houses are deserted. The battle of Bristow Station was fought close to Gen. Ewell's residence, and he occupied it as his headquarters on Thursday and Friday last, but he has doubtless left it for some time to come. The whole army is in excellent health and spirits.

"And I Saw a Vision."

HOSPITAL, No. 8, Raleigh Oct. 23, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—Last night at a late hour, I threw myself down on a bed of straw to sleep, and while I slept I had a dream. I dreamed that a great meeting was to be held in my neighborhood, to consider on the state of the country. The Chairman who was appointed to preside over the deliberations of the meeting was an open and avowed reconstructionist.

He explained the object of the meeting; when on motion, a committee was appoited to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. I dreamed that I was Chairman of the Committee; that we retired to a private room, when after much consideration we agreed upon a set of resolutions and announced our readiness to report.

As Chairman of the Committee, I was just in the act of reading the third resolution; which recommended reconstruction; in other words, unconditional submission; when I heard a great noise, like unto the rushing of a mighty wind; or the roaring of many waters. I looked around me, and behold, I saw many thousands of the noble dead, who have been slain in battle since the commencement of this revolution, standing before me. They shook their gory locks at me; pointing at their ghastly wounds and said:—can it be possible that we have sacrificed our lives on the altar of patriotism in vain? Must our blood that has been crying to you from the ground remain unavenged? Ye cowards! shame upon you; a just God will forever frown upon you; posterity will curse your memory; and all the civilized nations of the earth will point the finger of scorn at you. Great fear came upon me. The resolutions slipped through my fingers, and I fled from the meeting, with the firm and fixed determination rather to shoulder my musket and never submit nor yield until victory perches, upon the banners of the South, and her independence acknowledged. I awoke, and found it was all a dream. LEON.

FROM NORFOLK.—The Petersburg *Express* of Thursday says:

We have information from Norfolk as late as Monday last, at which time 570 women and children from Norfolk and Portsmouth came up under flag of truce to Suffolk. They left Norfolk early on Monday morning arriving in Suffolk a little after noon. After some little detention they were set at liberty to make their way the best they could to Ivor and to this city. About one hundred reached the city by the train from Ivor yesterday afternoon, and the rest are on the road between Suffolk and Ivor, or waiting at Suffolk for some means of conveyance.

The ladies who have arrived here, speak in rapturous applause of the kindness of the few remaining citizens of Suffolk who took as many as they could to their houses, and made them comfortable, and when no more could be provided for, vacant houses were opened and shelter afforded when no other comfort could be given. About 100 occupied the spacious residence of Nathaniel Riddick, Esq., sleeping on the floor or on pallets prepared for them.

From Suffolk they had to get to Ivor in carts, wagons and such conveyances as could be procured.

We learn that a number were expected at Ivor last night, and we hope an extra train will go down for them to day.

All represent the state of things in Norfolk and Portsmouth as deplorable indeed. Brig. Gen. Barnes, now in command there, is said, however, to be more humane and gentlemanly in his treatment of the citizens than any commandant that has preceded him.

Through the intercession of friends a respite has been granted Dr. Wright, and to-morrow (Friday) has again been set apart for his execution. The suspension of the order for his execution on the 15th, was not received until the very morning of the day appointed.

We understand that a sad and affecting scene was enacted in the jail of Norfolk, on Thursday, the 15th. A daughter of Dr. Wright's was united in marriage to a gentleman to whom she had been long affianced, in the presence of her father, and at his special request. The sad circumstances under which these nuptials were solemnized, drew tears from the eyes of even the Federal attendants.

Great concern is felt in Norfolk by the Yankee officers, for the safety of Meade's retreating army, and a large number of wagons and ambulances have been sent off from Washington to supply the places of those taken and destroyed by Lee's forces.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION "C" COMPANY.

YOU WILL ASSEMBLE ON NASH SQUARE TO-day (Saturday) at 11 o'clock precisely.
By order of Col. Harrison:
W. H. FINCH,
Oct 24-1t Capt. Com'd'g "O" Co., N. C. M. H. D.

FOR SALE.

8,000 POUNDS LEAF TOBACCO FOR SALE privately, most of it a No. 1 article, sound and in good order. For further particulars, address "P. O.," Kittrell's Depot, N. C. Oct 24-3t

ELECTION NOTICES.

To the Editor of the Progress—Dear Sir: As the time is approaching at which members of the next Confederate Congress are to be chosen from the several districts of the State it is perhaps well that those who have the qualified right should exercize it and cast their suffrage upon such persons as they may prefer to serve them in that capacity, more especially at such a time as the present is it essentially important that the mass of the people should look well to their interests and select such persons as deserve their entire confidence without regard to those who may press their own peculiar claims for office, thereby permitting the office to seek the man rather than the man the position. Under such considerations we, as a portion of the citizens and voters of the sixth Congressional District, would, with much deference to the opinions of others, respectfully suggest the name of **Hon. BEDFORD BROWN**, of Caswell, to be voted for as the member of this District, confidently believing as we do that he possesses all the qualifications essential to make a useful and reliable representative, believing that he entertains a deep and abiding interest in the prosperity of our beloved country.

And that he desires that peace should be restored upon honorable and elevated principles, and no other than such would he favor. Well known as he is in the different portions of the district in his long and consistent course in political matters we hope it will meet the approbation of his friends to rally with us, and we think he can be elected by a fair majority. Confident as we are that if so chosen he would accept and faithfully serve them in the next Congress of the Confederate States, as he has never failed to respond to the call of his friends in serving them. MANY CITIZENS.

Anderson's Store, Oct. 15, 1863. Oct 24-td

Notice.—To the Electors of the 2nd Congressional District.—Lieut. Col. E. G. Yellowley, of Pitt, having announced himself as a candidate for your suffrages, and desiring above all else the success of Conservatism, I hereby withdraw my name from that connexion, to the end that Col. Yellowley may be elected; and I desire that my friends shall so consider my withdrawal.

With assurances of my kindest regards for those friends who have so enthusiastically advocated my election, I am Yours, &c., W. DUNN, Jr.

Oct 24-td

To the Voters of the First Congressional District of North Carolina—MY FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives in the next Congress of the Confederate States. If elected, fellow-citizens, I shall, without hesitation, favor the early repeal of certain laws passed by your recent Congress. The conscription law I regard as unconstitutional and in its operations oppressive to many of the best men in the South. The tithing law is evidently of doubtful policy, onerous and oppressive to the people at large, and must result in a heavy loss to the Government.—Much that may be collected from the people by the tithing men must decay and be lost to the Government before it can be used to the interest of either the people contributing their productions or the government receiving them, in which event the people must be called upon the second time to supply the loss of the first tenth. The early repeal of the conscription and tithing laws I shall favor from a deep sense of duty to what I conciere to be for the best interest of the country.

I am in favor of the passage of a law paying the private soldier one dollar per day or thirty dollars per month, while in the service of the government. The necessity for the passage of such a law you cannot fail to see, in this day of high and extravagant prices asked for everything in the way of econimcal living.

I am in favor of a speedy termination of the war between the North and the South, on terms just and equitable to all the rights, honor and dignity of the Southern people—a war which is laying waste millions upon millions of property, and bringing poverty in its stead to the doors of thousands of helpless widows and orphans, a war which has and is offering up thousands of the noblest sons of the South to melt away in blood and carnage in an un-Godly strife. I am for peace.

I am, very truly, your fellow-citizen,
P. T. HENRY.

Bertie County, Sept. 24, 1863. [Oct 15-td]

To the Voters of the 2d Congressional District.—Fellow-citizens: I am a candidate for your suffrages at the next ensuing Congressional election. From different parts of the District citizens, respectable in number as in character, and irrespective of old political associations, have earnestly and repeatedly expressed to me their desire that I should become a candidate, and it is gratifying to me to know that while I follow my own inclinations in wishing to represent you in the next Congress, I am obeying the wishes of a large number of my fellow countrymen.

My connection with the army has long removed me from that familiar intercourse with the people at home that would, under different circumstances, be so desirable, in order to be instructed in regard to public questions of policy before the country; with the soldiers, however, with whom I have shared as Captain of a company so long the fatigues and exposures of the march and the bivouac, and the toils and dangers of duty, the case is different. I know his wants, and for him and his I feel, as should every warm-hearted patriot, the most profound sympathy. If I am elected I will use what industry and ability I possess to fulfil the obligations of the Representative to both classes. On the contrary, if the people should not choose to elect me, I will abide their judgment with the conviction that I have no right to criticise it because it is given against me.

I am fully sensible of the distinction conferred by being elected to the position for which I am a candidate, and I shall be as proud to receive as I shall be anxious and earnest to prove myself worthy of the responsible trust; but let the result be what it may, whether it shall be to retain me in my present line of duty or to transfer me to a new field, my efforts and my energies will be devoted to the cause of my struggling country, the paramount interest of which is to establish its separation from the North and obtain its recognition in the great family of nations as a free and independent nationality.

Oct 19-1w EDWARD C. YELLOWLEY.

Standard and Observer copy one time and send bill to Capt. Y. at Rocky Mount.

We are authorized to announce Capt. L. D. STARKE, of Pasquotank, as a candidate to represent the First Congressional District of North Carolina in the next Confederate Congress. Oct 23-5t*

We are authorized to say that THOMAS I. FAISON has consented, at the earnest solicitations of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional district. Sept 7-tf

We are authorized by the friends of Dr. J. G. RAMSAY, of Rowan, to announce that gentleman as a candidate to represent the 8th Congressional District in the next Congress of the Confederate States. Oct 19-td

We are authorized and requested to announce Dr. J. T. LEACH, of Johnston county, as a candidate for Congress in the 3d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Wayne and Johnston. Election on the 4th day of November. *The soldiers vote on Thursday, the 29th of October.* Oct 2-td*

We are authorised and requested to announce Hon. ROBT. R. BRIDGERS, of Edgecombe, as a candidate for re election to Congress in the 2d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, Wilson, Green and Lenoir. Election, Wednesday, 4th of November. Sept 28-td

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. H. ARRINGTON, of Nash county, a candidate for re election to Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash. Election, Wednesday, 4th of November. Sept 8-td*

We are authorized and requested to announce Hon. W. N. H. SMITH, of Hertford, as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 1st Congressional District. Election, Wednesday, 4th day of November. Sept. 28-td

We are authorized to say that Col. BRYAN GRIMES, of Pitt County, and of 4th N. C. Troops, has consented, at the solicitation of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 2nd Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, Wilson, Green and Lenoir. Sept 29-td*

Dr. EDWARD WARREN, of Chowan County, will be supported for Congress in the first Congressional District by MANY VOTERS. Sept 29-td

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held n November next. Aug 8-td

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS.

WE WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR Wax, Tallow or Lard, either in large or small quantities. Fair exchange given at the Graham Candle Factory. KNAPP & BERRY,
Oct 1-1m Graham, N. C.